PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

S. D. THOMPSON, . . . *Business Manager.*

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The Daily Commercial

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.—A man named Arden Knight was recently arrested at Winchester, Columbiana county, Ohio, on a charge of having three wives. His first one he married at Alliance, and he subsequently formed the two other alliances. This Arden does not much resemble him christened *Enoch* by Tennyson, at least in his views of matrimony.

TEN HOURS' WORK.—The operatives in the Massachusetts cotton and woolen mills have announced that on and after Monday next they will strike rather than work more than ten hours a day. The manufacturers decline to accede to the arrangement and say that sooner than do so they will suspend. They declare that just now such a proceeding would relieve instead of embarrass them. Ten hours a day is long enough for any one to work, but striking is not the way to make employers think so.

WAGES IN CANADA.—The immigration here of Canadians, which took place during the war, will very speedily be balanced by emigration from here to the Canadas. High as wages have risen in this country, very tempting offers come from the other side of the border. Especially good are the rates offered for agricultural labor. Farmers pay from fourteen to twenty dollars a month in gold, of course finding their hands with board beside. Moreover, clothing and most necessaries can be obtained at half of what they cost in the United States.

The Mormon State.

The constitution of the new State of Deseret, embracing the present Territory of Utah, laid before Congress last week with the prayers of the General Assembly for admission to the Union, is accompanied by documents showing that the proposed State has fourteen counties, and on the 4th of last February, on the question of adopting the constitution, cast 14,035 votes, all but thirty being in its favor. The constitution in its general features resembles those of other States. No distinction of race or color is made, but any citizen of the United States may vote or hold office. The only clause bearing upon polygamy is the following from the bill of rights:

Sec. 3. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or to disturb any person in his religious worship or sentiments; and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of this State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be ever required for any office of trust under this constitution.

An American Ambassador at Madagascar.

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian gives an account of a visit by Major Finklemeir, United States Representative at Madagascar, to the Queen, at her Capital, Antanamarivo, whither he was carried in a sedan chair by sixteen stout negroes, the journey lying through paths in the woods and over mountains, and lasting four days.

Before he entered the city, twelve officers of the Queen in gala uniform and one hundred soldiers, with a band of music, came out and took him into the capital. The Queen sent Mr. Finklemeir a splendid horse to ride into the city and an officer to show good order. A guard of honor accompanied the party. On entering the city thousands of people were out to see him and to witness the display. The band preceded him and a salute of seven guns was fired from the Queen's palace.

On Sunday she sent an escort of palace officers to conduct him to the throne, where she sat in state with her Ministers standing to the right large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, all in European costumes, the Queen wearing a white brocade with a Hammelyn cloak hanging from the shoulder. She stood and extended her hand for him to kiss as Mr. F. entered, and he kissed her white kids according to court etiquette. The Queen is about fifty years of age, quite tall and well educated, and very intelligent.

Mr. Finklemeir was astonished to see her skin what we in America would call white, and looking young for her age. Mr. F. was next presented to the Queen's husband, a second agreement failing, the choice remained with Gen. Sheridan. Such changes are thought to revive the chances of the campaign, as the city may enjoy the State.

A Washington special says: It is asserted by some of Butler's friends that the eighteen pages mutilated from Booth's diary, contained evidence regarding the preparations for the assassination, and the reasons for the abandonment of the abduction plot. The fact is, however, that all the evidence that has ever been elicited in regard to this diary goes to show that it is now in precisely the condition in which it was when taken from Booth's body. Detective Baker once affected a knowledge of the contents of these missing pages, but when brought to a pointed examination he could remember nothing that he had read.

The question as to who shall appoint registers under the bankrupt law, may be considered as settled, for their is no probability of Congress taking it out of the Chief Justice's hands, where it is now placed. The appointments will probably be all made by the middle of April.

A Washington dispatch says: The registry of voters proceeds quietly. The colored men will have nearly four hundred majority over the whites in the Second ward. In the First ward they have four hundred and fifty-eight majority.

The President has approved the bill providing that from and after Tuesday last wrapping paper made of wood, cornstalks or any other material, shall be exempt from internal tax; that every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any town, city or municipal corporation paid out by them after the first 1st, day of May, 1867, to be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of the State banks is collected. That from and after the passage of this act ledgers made wholly of wood, shall be exempt from tax.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1867. NO. 171.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Adjournment Question.

The Situation in Maryland.

Congressional Intervention Asked.

Suspension of Impeachment Investigation

Progress of Union Pacific Railway.

Survey of Ship Canal Around the Ohio Falls.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

The Adjournment.

Both Houses of Congress have been again occupied most of to-day in an attempt to reconcile the disagreement on the adjournment. The Senate went so far as to consent to meeting in July, but so worded its resolution as to place it in the hands of a minority to force an adjournment after one day's session in July to December. This was denounced in the House as a trick, and non-concurred in. The whole question was then referred to a Committee of Conference, who will probably agree on an adjournment from Saturday to June, and from the latter month to the succeeding December.

My Maryland.

The situation in Maryland came up in the House to-day on the introduction of resolutions passed at the Republican Convention of that State, and indorsed in a speech by Representative Thomas, asking Congress to interfere to prevent the assembling of a State Convention, and to guarantee to Maryland a republican form of government. The action of the New York Legislature yesterday in refusing to pass the universal suffrage act was cited as a warning as good reason for Congressional interference there as in Maryland. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Impeachment.

The House Judiciary Committee will do nothing further in the impeachment investigation until about the middle of April, by which time the Chairman will return. The Committee intend to sit here during the recess.

Opposed to Adjournment.

Secretary Stanton was present on the floor of both Houses to-day, and advising members not to adjourn over until December.

The White House.

Nothing of interest transpired at the Executive Mansion to-day. The usual crowd of visitors were in attendance, nearly all of whom had an audience with the President. Secretary Stanton and Secretary McCulloch had an interview this morning.

The Indian Bureau.

N. G. Taylor, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow. A large amount of business has accumulated at the Indian Bureau during the past week of two, there being no Commissioner to dispose of the same.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The following dispatch has been read in the Senate, dated New York, March 27, 1867:

Work has not been suspended on the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha. The extreme cold weather and snow prevents the laying of the track, but we were never doing more in accumulating material and getting it to the front of the track. We have now on hand the iron and ties for one hundred and fifty miles, and I will pledge myself to complete two miles a day for the first one hundred working days after the frost is out of the ground. Any investigation can only result to our credit, for we have built more road in a given time than was ever done before, and propose accomplishing more this year. We are not asking any legislation.

THOMAS C. DURANT,
Vice President Union Pacific Railroad.

Canal in Ohio.

Both houses have finally passed the bill for a survey for the construction of a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and it has been sent to the President for his approval.

Gen. Rousseau Nominated for Brigadier General.

The President to-day nominated Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, as Brigadier General in the regular army, vice General Rosecrans, resigned. There is great doubt of his confirmation.

Registers of Bankruptcy.

Chief Justice Chase to-day decided not to appoint Registers under the Bankrupt Law until after the Supreme Court has decided on the rules to govern under the act. The court meets on Monday for that purpose.

Nominations Rejected.

The Senate had a long executive session to-day and rejected General Slocum for Naval Officer for New York, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., as Minister to Vienna. The latter received only six votes for confirmation, and there was no division on Slocum.

The Eight Hour Law.

The House passed to-day a joint resolution, providing that eight hours shall hereafter constitute a day's labor in all the government workshops, navy yards, etc., or where laborers are in any government employ. It was referred to the Senate but came within one vote of passing there.

A Denial.

In answer to telegrams received here to-day, authoritative denials are furnished by General Grant and the Secretary of War that the government is sending troops to the Canadian frontier to intercept any contemplated Fenian raid. The government has no knowledge that any invasion of Canada is imminent.

Collector Smythe.

The Clerk of the House supplied the President to-day with a certified copy of the resolution requesting him to remove Collector Smythe, together with the evidence taken in the premises. A strong New York influence is urging his removal.

Gold Receipts.

The gold receipts from customs are now averaging about four millions per week, and Internal Revenue receipts about the same.

The Fortieth Congress.

The Fortieth Congress has passed about thirty joint resolutions and twenty public acts most of which have been signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Special Indian Commissioner Bogy had an interesting interview with the Dakota and Sioux Indians this morning, in the Council Chamber of the Indian Department, upon the subject of the application of their treaty funds. Hon. N. G. Taylor, new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was present, but took no part in the proceedings, not having yet formally entered upon his duties.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Major H. C. Parry, Assistant Surgeon, is transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of the Platte. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Bartlett, 20th Infantry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. Captain L. F. Rogers, Military Storekeeper, is assigned to duty at St. Louis. Captain D. N. A. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper, is assigned to duty in the Division of the Pacific. Captain Ed. Lieber, Military Storekeeper, is assigned to duty at Fort Union, New Mexico.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday. Charles E. Mix, for many years Chief Clerk of the Bureau, will be retained in that capacity.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Henry C. Marsh, Muncie, Ind.; Erwin Heath, Oshkosh, Wis.; Hugh McKelvey, Allegheny, Pa.; Jacob G. Garregus, Macon, Ill.; J. B. Lowry, Danville, W. Va.; James A. Hinney, Idaho City, Idaho; Leroy T. Dayer, Salem, Oregon; James R. Stanberry, Newark, Ohio; John J. Douglass, Waynesville, O.; Maria L. Hood, Mount Vernon, O.; Wm. H. Hooper, Lima, O.; Mrs. Bell E. Lockey, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. R. Slack, Decorah, Iowa; J. M. Sturtz, Marshalltown, Iowa; Henry Brown, Anderson, Ind.; Henry W. Gustriest, Joseph, Mich.; Albert M. Patterson, Crestline; James Foreman, Corry, Penna.; Whitney Jones, Lansing, Mich.; Hamlet B. Adams, Cold Water, Mich.; Elmore Y. Smith, Galyon, O.; Orlando Perrin, Clyde, O.; James D. McKey, Fostoria, O.; D. Crew, Carlinville, Ill.; Hamilton Norton, Palo, Ill.; Allen F. Miller, Galena, Ill.; James L. Wright, Naperville, Ill.; Margaret Gann, Fifth District Mich.; Geo. O. Erskine, First District Wis.; Bernard Swartz, Second District Mo.; John F. Wildman, Eleventh District Ind. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jonathan Biggs, Eleventh District Ills.; John H. Fox, Second District Mo.; G. Thomason Gridley, Third District Mich.; Alex. H. Morrison, second District Mich.; Levi Bacon, Fifth District Michigan; Quincey G. Whitman, Sixth District, Illinois. United States Surveyor General—Phineas W. Hitchcock. Receiver of Public Money—Stewart Goodsell, Des Moines, Iowa. Territorial Secretary—James Tait, Montana. Consul—Jas. R. Low, of California, at Tehuantepec.

REJECTIONS.

The following were rejected: Frank P. Blair, Minister to Austria; H. W. Slocum, Naval Officer at New York. Postmasters—Irving Littell, Macon City, Mo.; H. W. Pedon, Shelbyville, Ill.; B. F. McCornick, Waverly, Iowa, Wm. C. Heisberger, Fort Madison, Iowa; Moses Asmea, Tarebury, Ills.; John F. Johnson, Seymour, Indiana; W. Stark, Aurora, Indiana; Fielding B. Roberts, Carrollton, Ill.; Henry V. Sullivan, Quincy, Ill.; John B. Wolf, Clinton, Ill.; Lemuel D. Ferguson, Charlsburg, W. Va.; Walter Drew, Wankegan, Ill.; Andrew C. Russell, Danville, Pa.; Elias F. Lowe, Williamsport; W. D. Williams, Rock Island, Ill.; Allen McKean, Towanda, Pa.; Richard Boylen, St. John's, Mich.; E. Saunders, Saginaw, Mich.; Robert H. Lindsey, Boise City, Idaho; Wilson T. Culbertson, Alliance, Ohio; C. F. Arnold, Wellsville, Ohio; Thomas S. Boardwell, Marion, Iowa. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Walter Carlin, Tenth District Illinois; Frederick W. Hoon, Fourth District Wis.; Lewis D. Irwin, Eighth District Ills. Collectors of Internal Revenue—David K. Oysler, Thirtieth District Mo.; Allen P. Richardson, Fifth District Mo.; Charles H. Richmond, Third District Mich.; Wm. B. Maynard, Second District Mich. Collector of Customs—David R. Austin, District of Medina, Ohio. H. P. Bennett, Secretary of the Territory of Colorado. Surveyor of Customs—John Maguire, St. Louis, Mo. Pension Agent—Benj. F. Stone, Macon City, Mo.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURE.

The Borough of Brownstown Proposed.

Pay of Legislators Increased to Twenty-five Dollars per Day.

A Half Million Dollars Wanted for Rebel Damages.

Local Bills Passed and Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. Bigham—From citizens of Lower St. Clair to divide said township into a new township; also to make a borough out of Brownstown. Mr. Graham, a remonstrance against the same.

Also from citizens of East Deer exempting people who put in substitutes from the bounty tax.

Reports of Committees.

Act to compel the Recorders of Deeds in the Commonwealth to record the discharges of honorably discharged soldiers.

To authorize the purchase of a law library for Allegheny county.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Graham—To open a State road from Allegheny to Washington.

Also, a supplement to the act creating a Board of Publication in Pittsburgh, allowing them to purchase more property.

Mr. Bigham—Act creating a new borough and township out of Lower St. Clair.

The afternoon session was taken up with a registry law, and the law reorganizing the militia of the first district. The Senate refused to exempt Quakers.

HOUSE.

The Appropriation Bill.

The General Appropriation Bill came up on second reading, and was discussed at length. The yeas and nays were taken on a great many sections. The effort to reduce the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to members failed.

The special order appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to the citizens of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bradford, Perry, York and Cumberland counties for property destroyed by rebel raiders, was considered, and is now under discussion. From a test vote on the passage of the bill, the indications are that it will pass. It passed to third reading by 50 yeas to 29 nays. Two-thirds not voting, the rules were not suspended for a final passage.

The Calendar Yesterday--Consolidation--Schools of Design--Registry Law--Local Bills Reported To-day--New Insane Asylum--Visiting Privileges of Members --Local Bills in the Senate--Western Penitentiary--Militia Law.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

In the House yesterday the private calendar of twelve pages was put through on a jump, and lucky were all such as had snug little "snakes" therein. When the Speaker got out of wind, he called to the Chair Mr. Quay, no slow coach in the way of driving things, and when he tired the Speaker again took the reins, and so they rushed matters. It was simply a question of how fast the Speaker could speak, and the House respond. To-day the calendar file appears with a six page addition of public bills, for dates of March 27th and 28th.

CONSOLIDATION.

Yesterday the bill providing for the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and neighboring boroughs was favorably reported from committee in the Senate, and the bill is now in the printer's hands. It appears that I was premature in the announcement that there was a general harmony of views between Senators Bigham and Graham in regard to this bill. It must be remembered that Senator Graham represents more particularly the city of Allegheny, where the main opposition to this bill exists. His constituency, as he represents, insists that each city and borough to be affected, should have a right to declare for itself by ballot, whether it will consent to such forced consolidation. It is also known that a considerable number of the residents on the other side of the Alleghery favor the project of a new county to be formed of the part of Allegheny county and Butler, or the adjoining counties. There is not a favorable look for the passage of this bill at the present session. Yet there can be no harm in having it printed and discussed. I believe Senator Graham agrees with Senator Bigham as to the advantages of consolidation, but perhaps does not see such a definite development of public sentiment in the Northwestern part of the county as to warrant him in urging the passage of the bill at this time. But the publicity given to the subject during the present session, will do much towards educating the people of Allegheny county up to the point of favoring a measure which so largely concerns their reputation, social and financial integrity and municipal convenience and economy.

SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.

Professor G. W. Braidwood, President of the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre Schools of Design, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture upon the history, achievements, and future purposes of the Pennsylvania Schools of Design, for which an appropriation is named in the appropriation bills now under consideration in the House. The primary purpose of these schools is to encourage art in its application to manufactures. The first school was established in Philadelphia in 1848, and supported for a while by voluntary contributions. About 1850 it was kept in the rooms of the Franklin Institute. It was chartered in 1853, and thenceforth continued to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. In 1862 the Legislature began to aid it by moderate appropriations, which have been increased annually. There are now branch schools at Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre, and additional branches will be established in other parts of the State as fast as the development of art taste in the Commonwealth will warrant such extensions. Such schools for the applications of art taste to manufactures and the practical arts generally, have been liberally encouraged in France for a century past and in Prussia, Belgium, and other German States, and England for the past thirty years. The great superiority of tasteful design and exquisite workmanship in articles of French wearings of tapestry, silks, in their labels, porcelain wares, &c., is mainly attributable to the early attention given to this important matter. In the primary schools of the Continent generally drawing is now taught as an elementary study, the same as grammar or geography. Professor Braidwood showed conclusively the erroneousness of the popular notion, that only such persons as have a marked natural taste and genius for drawing, can become proficient in it. With proper fostering care on the part of the States, there is no reason why Americans may not become experts, equal to the best in the world.

A REGISTRY LAW.

The Senate was engaged yesterday afternoon in discussing the provisions of a registry law reported by Senator Shoemaker from the General Judiciary. The bill was drawn, I am informed, by Judge Pearson, of this city, and is similar in most of its provisions to the New York law. It requires Assessors to keep a registry of voters with their private residences, and produce the same at the place of election, fourteen days previous to the election, to the judges and inspectors, who with the assessor, shall meet on the twelfth day preceding the second Tuesday in October, and continue in session from nine to six o'clock, to receive the names of persons not before registered, and hear and decide upon claims to vote; and no person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear upon the registry, but any registered name may be challenged, just as if no registry of the name had been made, and the election board may pass upon such challenge; penalty for receiving non-registered votes shall be fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of court. The same meeting of the Board and registry shall be had twelve days preceding every Presidential election. At every special, and at every city, and borough and township election, the registry may be used as proof of the right to vote, unless satisfactory rebutting testimony shall be produced. On the petition of five citizens that they believe that frauds are about to be perpetrated at the polls, the courts of the county, or the judge in vacation thereof, may appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens to act as overseers of any poll or polls, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors are of different parties, and where both inspectors are of one political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; the inspectors to furnish such overseers with every facility for understanding and taking notes of all decided on by the board, and to challenge votes. The bill also provides heavy fines for any clerk or prothonotary, who shall issue any fraudulent naturalization paper, or issue such paper or blank to be used by any person at the polls The bill is the special order for Thursday morning.

BILLS REPORTED IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

Supplement to an act to increase the boundaries of Forrest county. To incorporate the Pittsburgh Transportation Company. Establishing a ferry at Falling Springs, Venango county. Authorizing Fourth ward of Allegheny county to expend $20,000 for school house. Authorizing the borough of Tarentum to assess school taxes. To authorize the borough of Sewickley, Allegheny county, to borrow money. Regulating the manner of levying taxes in the county of Allegheny. The annual business tax shall be assessed upon the annual business or annual receipts of the persons, companies and institutions now liable to such tax. Making the pay of Assessors in Allegheny county $2 50 per day.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 for the new Insane Asylum, to which I referred in a previous letter. The Asylum is to be located in Luzerne county.

STATE PRISONS.

The resolution which recently passed the House, on the motion of Mr. George Wilson, of your city, authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to inquire into the different systems of prison discipline, and whether the Pennsylvania system cannot be improved and cheapened, has been amended in the Senate Committee so as to make the commission three instead of five. It under such a commission the Governor shall appoint three intelligent and energetic persons, we shall next year have an end of the separate system. Western Pennsylvania is particularly interested in this contemplated reform.

THE GRAY DIVORCE CASE.

An act has finally passed the Senate divorcing Wm. C. Gray, of Beaver, from his wife, Lucinda Caramel Gray. This gentleman is widely known in Allegheny county, and many of its citizens have been here in regard to this unpleasant matter.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

The section of the Appropriation Bill which provides $1,500 as the pay of each member of the House for the present session was adopted after a protracted debate. The pay last year was $1,000, so that the compensation of members severally is increased $500. Well, economy or patriotism can hardly be supposed in cases where a legislative body is determining for itself how deep its fingers shall dip into the public treasury. This is $25 per day for the sixty working days of the session—deducting the week's adjournments from Friday to Monday evening of each week.

LOCAL BILLS IN SENATE.

The House, some time since, passed an act authorizing the Prison Association of Allegheny to visit the prisons of that county, subject to rules and regulations of each institution severally. In the Senate to-day, Senator Graham had this bill passed, with an amendment giving such association a right to visit the prisons of Allegheny, and independently of any prison regulations. Acts were also passed in Senate authorizing the borough of McKeesport to have its streets graded, and the Auditor General to settle with the School Directors of Harrison township, Allegheny county to borrow money.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

I mentioned in a previous letter that the general appropriation bill proposed to allow the Western Penitentiary $16,900. In Committee of the Whole to-day, the amount was increased on motion of Mr. Wilson to $20,850, and $500 for library—total $21,350—increase $4,450, making the amount which the Trustees asked for in their annual report.

SPECIAL ORDER TO-NIGHT.

There is a special order for this evening to consider the question of erecting a new Judicial district in Cambria county.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!

The Senate Military Committee have reported a new militia bill authorizing the receivers of taxes to collect four dollars from each citizen capable of bearing arms, who does not belong to a military organization formed under the act, for the establishment of a military fund.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Negroes to Participate in Nominating Conventions.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 28.—The leading conservatives propose that colored voters be invited to participate in the political meeting and send delegates to the Convention which meets in this city in July next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The proposition is encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May next. Mr. Trimble, who has already announced himself as a candidate, will doubtless be nominated. It is not known whom the Conservatives will run.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

Suicide of an Old Citizen--New Police Law.

COLUMBUS, O., March 28.—G. Roberts, an old and respected citizen, and for many years a druggist in this city, was found this afternoon, hanging by the neck to a bed post, dead. He has for some time past exhibited signs of insanity.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, for the benefit of Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, passed, and is now a law.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—In the suit of the United States against three hundred and sixty-seven cases of wine, Maury claimant, Judge Hoffman yesterday entered a decree confiscating the wine for undervaluation.

A resolution declaring sympathy with Ireland, and asking the Government to recognize that country's belligerent rights, was adopted in the Nevada Senate.

In the Supreme Court of Nevada, Nourse against Clarke, for possession of the office of Attorney General of State, it was decided in favor of the defendant.

Inauguration of the Clay Monument at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—The inauguration of the Clay Monument will not take place till about the middle of May, owing to the non-arrival of the pedestal from New York. No formal invitations have as yet been extended.

The weather continues cloudy and cold.

Break in Mississippi Levees.

CAIRO, March 28.—Advices from below say the levee opposite Governor Roman's plantation is broken, and the surrounding country is being inundated. The levees below the above mentioned point are in a bad condition, and liable to give way at any time.

Fire--Five Children Perish in the Flames.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—The house of Mr. Heckel, with five of his children, was burned last night, at Suffield Center, Ohio.

Donation for Southern Destitute.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 28.—The Chamber of Commerce has donated $1,000 for the destitute of the South.

New York Republican Convention.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Republican State Convention will be held in Syracuse on the 10th of April, to select delegates at large for support in the election, April 23d, for members of the Constitutional Convention.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

BUFFALO, March 28.—This morning a locomotive on the Grand Trunk Railway at Fort Erie exploded, scalding the engineer and wounding the fireman. Wm. Oldrid, Jr., Deputy Collector of this port, received injuries.

Woolen Mills Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The woolen mills on the corner of Twenty-second and Carleton streets, occupied by John Bearle, were burned this evening. Loss heavy. The building was owned by W. B. Mann, tobacco merchant.

A Whole Family Drowned.

CORNWALL, C. E., March 28.—Yesterday a man, his wife and children, while crossing the St. Lawrence river in a sleigh, broke through the ice and were drowned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Question of Adjournment Unsettled.

Eight Hour System Adopted.

Amendment to Wool Tariff Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted the resolutions of the Republican Convention of Maryland. They were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill which passed the House yesterday to amend the wool tariff was passed with a slight amendment.

A joint resolution relative to the transportation of troops via the Isthmus to the Pacific was passed.

The House resolution authorizing the construction and operation of two dredge boats at the mouth of the Mississippi was passed.

The bill to confirm the sale of land made by the Direct Tax Commissioner in South Carolina, to persons in the army and navy and marine corps, was passed.

The Senate agreed to a conference committee on the Senate contingent deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for adjournment. After debate, the amendment offered by Mr. EDMUNDS was adopted, for adjournment from Saturday to the first Wednesday in July, then, unless otherwise ordered, *sine die*, by a vote of 25 to 14.

The resolution as amended was passed and returned to the House.

The House bill for monthly payment of salaries of Consuls was passed.

The bill for the survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side, and to estimate the expense of widening and deepening the Portland canal, was passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill to fix the time for the bankrupt law to go into effect at the first of June, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee and reported adversely.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed to invalidate any conveyance made in good faith prior to the taking effect of this act.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session.

At 5:30 the door was re-opened.

A message was received from the House announcing its action on the adjournment resolution. The Senate insisted on its disagreement, and agreed to a conference committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of the Maryland Republican Convention.

FERNANDO WOOD remarked that he had in his possession the proceedings of an indignation meeting recently held in New York in reference to the refusal of the Republicans in the Legislature to grant suffrage to colored people, and asked whether, if sent to the Speaker, it would be submitted to the House.

The SPEAKER declined to anticipate the question of order.

Mr. THOMAS spoke in support of the Maryland resolutions, utterly denying that there was a Republican government in Maryland. It was an engine of infamous tyranny and oppression, which no free people should submit to. He believed Congress had the power, and should pass an enabling act giving equal law to the people of Maryland.

Mr. ELDRIDGE characterized this claim as monstrous.

Mr. BROOKS argued that the same inequality of representation complained of in Maryland existed in Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc., and real Republican Governments existed in no State. In Tennessee and Missouri there was no more republicanism than existed under the Pasha of Egypt or the Sultan of Turkey. The Senate of the United States was a body existing in utter defiance of all republican forms of Government, for Nebraska had equal representation there with Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The proposition of the gentleman from Maryland would amount to the subversion of the whole structure of the Government and consolidation of despotism of the worst kind.

Mr. ROBINSON denied that the Constitution gave any such power to Congress.

After further debate, the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Various propositions looking to the adjournment of Congress were introduced, the House finally agreeing to adjourn at 3 o'clock to-morrow until the 3th of June.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that all persons, twenty-one years of age, having the qualification of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in their several States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, and disqualifying all on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation for provisions to be sent from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of destitute people in the South.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD introduced a joint resolution for raising the rates of duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MILLER asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law.

Mr. HANDLEY objected.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution relative to contracts for building the iron-clad Camanche, which was amended by giving the contractors $170,000 for their losses. Adopted.

The SPEAKER announced the Select Committee on Southern Railroads—Messrs. McClurg, Mercur, Washburne, of Ind., Chandler and Sawyer.

Mr. HOOKS introduced a bill making eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States. Passed.

Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution was disagreed to, 36 to 70, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Senate amendments to House joint resolution for dredge boats at the mouth of the Mississippi were concurred in.

Also, the Senate amendment to House resolution to amend the wool tariff act. It puts lastings of mohair cloth on the free list.

Also, Senate bill for the reference to compensation and milage of Members of Congress.

The Senate bill for pension to Capt. Richard Busteed, Jr., of Chicago Light Artillery, was passed.

Also, Senate bill for the relief of Admiral Paulding.

Senate bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, was debated without action.

Adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1867.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE SEIZED.

The tobacco warehouse of Mr. Schneider, on William street, was seized, on the ground of containing barrels on which were counterfeit inspection marks.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Dr. Beakly and Mrs. Cole, concerned in the Kimball abortion case, were committed for trial.

ANOTHER CASE OF ABORTION.

Dr. Thiers, alias Dubois, was held for examination on another charge of procuring abortion on one Maria Jones, on the 3d inst.

DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS.

Three hundred and fifty Texan emigrants, bound for Brazil, remain in this city till the 22d of April, and are entirely destitute. An appeal is made for their relief.

ALMOST BURNED.

The iron steamer Ceres was almost destroyed by fire this morning. She is owned by Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, and valued at $80,000. There was no cargo aboard. The vessel was repairing previous to sailing for South America.

STEAMER SAILED.

The steamer Union sailed to-day for Europe taking $30,500 in specie.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Richard Rainforth was arrested here yesterday for attempting to defraud several insurance companies of $15,000 in Chicago, and awaits a requisition from Governor Oglesby.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Europe, from Havre, arrived today.

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission have received a letter from General Swayne, dated Montgomery, Alabama, 22d inst., stating the amount of supplies which should be sent. The only true limit is found in the means of purchasers. The ship Purveyor, which sailed Saturday, took eighteen thousand bushels of corn to the State of Alabama. A letter from Marietta, Georgia, says many people in Northern Georgia, have no bread, and nothing to buy it with. Dealers in corn and bacon will not sell except for cash. One family near Dalton, four children died of starvation in February, and it is believed others have died from the same cause. The Emily B. Sander took yesterday 12,000 bushels of corn to Charleston for the Commission.

EMIGRANTS FOR BRAZIL.

Five hundred emigrants are expected here from Mobile bound to Para, Brazil.

NOMINATED BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The President nominated General Rousseau as Brigadier General in the regular army, vice Rosecrans resigned.

WILL BE REJECTED.

The *Post's* special says the Senate will probably reject General Slocum's appointment.

Duel Between Editors.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—A duel is on the tapis between two newspaper editors. One of the parties left on the R. R. Lee last evening, to meet at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—A fire this morning destroyed the grocery store of Dowe & Burkhard, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, involving a loss on property and stock of $37,000, which is insured.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

JAMAICA EYRE ARRESTED.

Latest Foreign Market Reports.

Arrest of Governor Eyre.

LONDON, March 28.—Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has been arrested, and is now under examination.

Canadian Railroad Loan.

LONDON, March 28, Evening.—The Government, it is understood, proposes to guarantee the Canadian Railroad loan.

Intervention Asked.

LONDON, March 28.—The Grecian Government have asked the leading powers of Europe to interfere for the prevention of further bloodshed in Candia.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 28, noon.—Consols 91¼. Erie, 38¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; 5-20s, 74½.

At Frankfort and Paris bonds are 77¾ and 84¾, respectively.

LONDON, March 28, 2 P. M.—Consols declined one-eighth; American securities firm; prices unchanged.

LONDON, March 28, Evening.—Consols closed at 91¼; 5-20's, 75; Illinois, 78¾; Erie, 38¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, March 28, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Sales probably 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and generally unchanged. Repeat yesterday's prices.

Provisions firm and unchanged, except lard, which is dull and declined 3d.; American, 59s. ₰ cwt. Produce unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, P. M.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛d; sales fall considerably short of the noon estimate.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Cotton closed dull and heavy at a decline of ⅛d since noon on American. The closing quotations were, middling uplands 12¾d.; middling Orleans 13¼d. The sales of the day were 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs nominally unchanged. American lard 59s ₰ cwt. Tallow 44s 6d ₰ cwt, for American.

Produce inactive and heavy. Ashes—Pots, 34s ₰ cwt. Petroleum—Refined 1s 7d ₰ gallon for standard white.

London Market.

LONDON, March 28, Noon.—Cloverseed declined 1s.; quoted at 54s. ₰ cwt.

MEXICO.

Miramon Declares a War of Extermination.

Gen. Diaz Orders Prisoners Shot.

MAX. ENLISTING MEN IN CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Rio Grande dates to the 22d inst. are received. There are no new features in the Mexican position. It is said the Liberals have cut the aqueduct supplying Querstero with water.

General Miramon has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination. The following is the closing paragraph:

"Soldiers: The gauntlet has been thrown to us for a duel to the death. Let us do our cowardly enemy the honor to pick it up, but listen to the voice of

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the city; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

ON the third page will be found the principl part of Senator TAYLOR's speech on the Connellsville Railroad bill. Owing to the crowded state of our columns we have delayed its publication until this time. There are others of our friends whose speeches on this interesting subject we should have given, but our limited space prevented.

THE report, made on authority, of the attack on the police, by a portion of the St. Patrick's procession, shows it to have been worse than at first represented. The press has been very decided in its condemnation, and very emphatic in demanding the trial and punishment of the persons guilty of the violent and cowardly assault. When that demand is met by the courts in New York city, we shall with great so pleasure make a note of the fact.

IT appears that the Southern States are not alone in the discredit, of being unsafe places of abode. Our own Commonwealth embraces a large district, in which secret associations of lawless men, mostly a low class of foreigners engaged in the coal mines, make the residence of peaceable citizens not only disagreeable but positively unsafe. They make the laws ineffective by either resisting their administration, or by concerted perjury as witnesses and jurors. In a word, they have brought in a sort of modified barbarism into the beautiful valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania. An appeal has been made to the State authorities for some measures of protection to property and life.

THE ancient languages have got into a new field of use, for some years past, where their words, in marvelous compounds, serve the double purpose of conveying signification and producing astonishment. Trade and the arts and refinements of life abound with examples. Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Indian are brought into requisition in honor of cosmetics for the ladies' toilet, and of nostrums for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Anything that bears a name less than Greek or Hebrew may hide its diminished head, for it cannot be popular or profitable and no one will celebrate its virtues.

THE LICENSING.

The new license law, published in full in the COMMERCIAL of Monday, relieves the Court of Common Pleas from the work of licensing taverns and eating-houses, and and places it in the hands of the County Commissioners. The new law embodies the same essential provisions as the old one, some of which are perhaps more explicitly and lucidly stated than before. The prohibitions, as far as they go, are wise and proper—no selling, giving away, or in any way supplying liquor, to persons under twenty-one years of age, nor to drunkards, nor to any one on Sunday. We take no exceptions to the law. We only hope that it will be faithfully executed.

On the Commissioners now rests the important duty of securing to the people of this county all the benefits contemplated by this law. They are responsible to the sober, upright, tax-paying people for the manner in which they discharge that duty. And we are sure that a faithful and fearless performance of it, by refusing licenses to improper persons, or in greater numbers than necessary, the Commissioners will receive not only the approval but the applause of all the better classes of citizens. We have the fullest confidence in the disposition and ability of the citizens to sustain the public officers in all the duties connected with public morals and the peace and safety of society.

The Commissioners have had a meeting in connection with the new functions granted by this law, and have, we understand, received a large number of applications for licenses. It is not improbable that, under the impression that they will be less strict than the Court, to its honor, has been, they may be flooded with applications. It will require, should this be so, only the more discrimination and the greater caution, lest they should open, through inadvertence, in some neighborhood of city or country, a flood-gate of desolation and death, to sweep away domestic peace and hope from many a family, and health, respectability, and life itself, from many a promising youth. We earnestly, and in behalf of the entire community, invoke of the Commissioners, from the outset, the strictest fidelity to the law, to the community and to the right.

VOTING IN THE SOUTH.

The story of the fox that, having lost his own tail in a trap, endeavored to persuade all the other foxes of his forest to decandalise themselves in order to take away the shame of his mutilation, is reproduced, in substance, by a portion of the hopelessly disfranchised rebels in the Southern States. They try to induce the people to decline voting under the reconstruction law. This would exactly cover their own disgrace, as it would make their unavoidable position appear voluntary, and so, respectable as the fashionable one.

But while the better class of men who have been involved in the rebellion advise a contrary course, it is not likely that the selfish cunning of reynard's policy will be successful to any great extent. The popular element, hitherto of not much account save as soldiers, and not much appealed to for free volition and action, will be more extensively reached and effectively aroused to action, we believe, on the approaching election occasions, than ever before. And if the Southern *people*, as distinguished from the demagogues who have ruined them, shall act wisely in the case, they will ensure to themselves an advanced position of influence in the politics of the country, beyond anything possible under their old regime, as well as expedite, to their own advantage, the restoration and prosperity of their unfortunate and unhappy portion of the Union.

THE COURT DRESS.

Some years ago there was much talk and more laughter about the dress of our diplomatic representatives at foreign courts. At that time, if we remember rightly, Jonathan at home took some offense because in one case, a gentleman having jurisdiction over court etiquette had prescribed to the American representative what kind of clothes he must wear. It was deemed entirely competent for a free citizen, not to say diplomatic functionary, of the great Republic, to decide for himself on the cut of his coat and the length and breadth of his pantaloons, and everything else connected with his wardrobe and toilet.

The question is up, in all its magnitude and importance, again, and is engaging the serious attention of Congress. Two difficulties attend the adjustment of this great question. First, we have to avoid all appearance of giving aid and comfort to royalty by clothing our foreign agents in purple, gold lace and jewelry; and secondly, out of traditionary respect for republican simplicity, we wish them to be distinguished by a national costume, but unfortunately we have no national costume to take a stand upon, as our ultimatum. Consequently, being at once liable to offend all regal etiquette, and to make republican simplicity ridiculous by the incongruous diversity of its aspects, the wisdom of Congress has been invoked, and a court dress has been designated. It is "the simple dress of an American citizen." This is reckoned sufficiently definite, as it will suit any one, native or naturalized, who has the good fortune to be a voter, to have his residence under the stars and stripes, and who has the common lot to possess no surplus of crimson and purple clothing, beyond what his wife wears to make a court dress for himself. This law is ample, we think, in its provisions, to keep our foreign diplomats from going to court in their boots, bell-crown, and with their segar and umbrella.

WHAT HE AIMED AT.—A very plausible theory of the influences and ideas which have shaped the course of Andrew Johnson since he accidentally became President—which in fact begat and nurtured into abortive maturity the plan for administering the affairs of the country known as "My Policy"—is suggested by the New York *Sun*. That journal assumes, in the first place, that Mr. Johnson, having, according to his own boast, filled every office from that of Village Alderman to Chief Magistrate of the United States, is, nevertheless, dissatisfied with the manner in which he attained the latter distinguished position and can only have his appetite for public distinction appeased with an election, obtained by a vote of the people instead of through a fortuitous combination of circumstances. Absorbed in this ambition, all his energies and the admittedly no small share of political sagacity or cunning which he possesses have been directed toward the one object. From the first he was conscious that he had no real strength with the party to whom, nominally, he owed his last and greatest elevation. He knew that his nomination as Vice President was almost as accidental as his succession to the Presidency itself, and that he would never obtain Republican support in his aspirations after a second and legitimate term. His only hope was in revivifying the dry bones of the Democratic party and, by filling the galvanized corpse with Southern gas, give it a sufficient renewal of life and strength before the fall of 1868 to make his calling and election sure. Every act and word almost that the President has done and uttered during the past eighteen months go to corroborate the correctness of this theory. What measure of success his policy may achieve the future only can decide. At present its prospects of complete and glorious triumph do not bear a flattering appearance.

WHAT NEXT?—Lovely and accomplished woman has been doing some very extraordinary things of late, in the way of costume and personal decoration, or rather disfigurement. In the zoologic line, particularly, she has made selections that cannot but be regarded as eccentric. Rats and mice are not the most attractive animals in the world. But what shall we say of pressing the most venomous of reptiles and the most unclean and ferocious of birds into their charming service; yet we hear that bonnets made from the skin of the cobra di capello, and ladies' muffs made of vulture down, are among the articles sent from the Cape of Good Hope to the Paris Exhibition. Such articles would be just the thing for a certain notorious class of Parisian females, because they would symbolize the wearers' natures and calling, but we do trust that the foolish girls we send in such numbers from the United States to the French capital will not be beguiled into adopting the odious fashion. If they must have a mania for the convertible portions of some objectionable beast, let them patronize their native skunk.

THE FORTUNE SEASON.—About this time every year, when news is scarce and business not so brisk as might be desired, leisure is left for the exercise of the imagination, and the result is a series of queer or prodigious fancies in which the mania for size is specially developed. In California it takes the form of colossal pumpkins, eggs and gooseberries; hereabouts it runs to immense fortunes left by distant relatives in England to unconscious and astonished recipients in this country. The latest case we have seen is that of Mr. S. H. Roland, a hotel clerk in Memphis, but well known in McConnellsville, where his family reside, his brother being postmaster of the village. The Cincinnati *Gazette* computes the property of which he is the lucky heir or legatee at eight millions. It may be so, but we doubt it. We do not doubt the accession of fortune, but we must beg of the *Gazette* not to be quite so lavish of its cyphers when it sets up figures.

CANINE USEFULNESS.—The other day as Mr. Asa Butman, of Illinoistown, was crossing the Mississippi on the ice with a number of friends, he broke through and would have been drowned but for the sagacity and devotion of a Newfoundland dog, which plunged in after him and dragged him to the shore. We recommend the incident to the attention and reflection of the lunatic writers on the Chicago and Indianapolis papers, who are advocating the extermination of the whole canine race, on the ground that "dogs are utterly useless." We imagine Mr. Butman would be likely to differ with them in opinion.

REFUSED OR EVADED?—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, a dilletant daily published in London, and supposed to receive inspiration and no end of special intelligence from the government departments, says that Sir Frederick Bruce's proposition for a reference of the Alabama claims to arbitration "have not been received in a conciliatory spirit" by Mr. Seward. The *Gazette* adds that it does not understand Sir Frederick's offer to have been directly refused, but that at "two interviews the subject has been evaded."

Maryland's Appeal.

The Republican members of the Maryland Legislature have addressed a memorial to the Legislature, the tone and purpose of which will be gathered from the following extracts:

The rebels of Maryland sent South during the war some twenty thousand soldiers to the rebel army. These men have nearly all returned, and an emigration from the South since the war has largely added to their number. By doubtful construction of a clause of the existing Constitution, this General Assembly, thus elected, has enfranchised all white men, no matter what treason they may have committed, and has thus added to the voting population about thirty thousand who have only lately ceased an armed resistance to the Government. Not satisfied with this, they have just passed a militia bill which, in direct defiance of the present Constitution of the State, has made all white rebels, no matter what their previous treason, part of the militia force. They have, by deliberate vote, refused to exclude, even from the highest office under this law, any person, no matter what his rank in the rebel army, and they are about to put in force this law, the effect of which is against our own Constitution and the army laws of Congress, and which puts in the rear of the capital an armed force, composed largely of the same men who have just been forced to cease armed attempts to capture the capital.

* * * * * * *

The danger of bloodshed is imminent and the times are perilous. We call upon Congress not to adjourn before settling this grave matter, which, if not settled, may startle them in their recess by something worse than the massacre at New Orleans, although not so unequal and one-sided. We earnestly ask, on the part of the majority of the people of Maryland, deprived of legal voice, except through us, a minority of the General Assembly, that Congress will guarantee to us a republican form of government on the only basis of right, truth and peace—impartial suffrage, without respect to race or color, as it has already guaranteed it to the Southern States.

STATE ITEMS.

Senator Lowry, of Erie, has been cased by John Burns, the "hero of Gettysburg." The cane bears the following inscription: "The root of this stick was baptized by the blood of Gen. Reynolds, cut by the hands of John Burns, who presented it to Senator Lowry."

The value of the timber, logs, boards, shingles, staves, &c., annually exported from Clearfield county, is not less than nine millions of dollars.

A large and handsomely-painted portrait o General Jackson, executed by the pupils of the Philadelphia School of Design, has been presented as their contribution to the State gallery of art.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., John W. Porter's refinery at Tidioute was entirely destroyed by fire, together with some two hundred barrels of crude oil and about an equal quantity of refined. The fire is supposed to have caught in one of the tanks by a spark from the still fire, and it spread with wonderful rapidity. Porter's loss will be between seven and eight thousand dollars, and he had no insurance. The steamboat built at Warren last season by Captain Gardner, was also burned, except the hull. It lay aground opposite the refinery, waiting its finishing touches, and was to start with passengers and freight for Montana in a few weeks. Capt. Gardner was away at the time. The loss on the boat will reach nearly $2,500.

About four o'clock last Saturday morning a fire broke out in the derrick of the well on lease No. 8 of the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract of the Foster Farm, Pioneer Run. The flames spread to the derrick and a 1,200 barrel tank, containing 200 barrels of oil, on lease No. 7 of the same tract. From this point the burning oil ran into the bed of Pioneer Run, destroying in its course down the run, the derrick of the Lady Brooks well, situated on lease No. 3 on the Benninghoff Farm, and the engine house and derrick of the Cottage well on the Dean Refinery lease of the same farm. The oil was not extinguished until it had passed through several sluices, and was about half way from where it first caught to Pioneer City. Loss nearly three thousand dollars.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Religious Revival—New Church Edifices—The Proposed Removal of the County Seat—Educational Facilities Neglected.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKLIN, PA., March 27, 1867.

A GRACIOUS REVIVAL.

There is not much of secular interest transpiring in the oil regions just now, but there is a great deal of religious inquiry and excitement in this town. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches are receiving large accessions to their numbers, and all classes of the community are embraced in the crowds which are asking for the prayers of Christians. A large proportion of those who have already joined these churches are from the Sunday Schools, but there are also many citizens of somewhat advanced age. The Episcopal Church has also received a number of applications for membership and the congregation will soon occupy their new house of worship. It is a fine stone house in the Elizabethian style of the Gothic order, and is nearly completed. Both the Presbyterians and Methodists are preparing to build good houses of worship during the approaching Summer. The Baptists have also a small congregation meeting in the Young Men's Hall in Hannah's building.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The excitement in relation to the removal of the County Seat has almost died away. The citizens of this place are settling down to the conclusion that the Legislature will not disturb a title which their ancient prowess so formly established.

SCHOOL HOUSES WANTED.

There is but one ground of fear in the estimation of some, and that is, that the condition of keeping up and maintaining good schools on the part of the citizens has been flagrantly neglected. The greatest common sense philosopher that ever lived, after whom this town was named, originated in the Legislature of this State the plan of establishing county academies to be supported by the rents or sale of public lands appropriated for the purpose. The academy here is an old dilapidated brick building, scarcely suitable for any common use, occupied by any one who proposes to teach for a small compensation. As to taxes, school board, &c., the public have known nothing about them for years, and a whole generation of children have been cheated out of their rights guaranteed to them by the God of Heaven and the Pennsylvania Legislature. At this late day, a school house has been commenced, and will be completed, doubtless, at an early day, of respectable size, of good material, and upon a proper plan. So far the character of the place will be retrieved. FRANKLIN.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The promise of the maple sugar trees of New England is good for an abundant saccharine harvest.

Denver, in Colorado, has seven hundred dogs. The question arises: How on earth did they all get out there?

A monster iron tank, capable of holding ten thousand barrels of crude oil, is being constructed at Petrolia, in Canada.

The last comment on the season is by a soldier, who says this is not a forward March.

Kerr county, Texas, is overrun with grasshoppers.

Peaches are grown in Philadelphia successfully, in fifteen and eighteen inch pots.

The Georgia Railroad proposes to transport corn from Baltimore to Atlanta, via Charleston and Augusta, at thirty-five cents a bushel.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is over $35,000,000.

The Montana bonds, supposed to have been lost in the Southern Hotel, New York, have been recovered.

The forthcoming orange crop in Florida will surpass any that has been had for years. The trees are loaded with blossoms, and some of the groves are expected to bear from one to two hundred thousand each.

A law has recently taken effect in Missouri making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a man to abandon his wife or children under twelve years of age, or to neglect or refuse to maintain and provide for them.

Some of the best insurance companies in Boston refuse to issue policies to the churches in that city and vicinity. It appears that in a very few years thirty-five churches in the city or its immediate neighborhood have been destroyed.

At a late term of the Clay County, Indiana, Circuit Court, some young gentlemen were fined $5 00 each, for laughing and whispering in church.

—The Home Mission Society is now circulating petitions all over Prussia for the abolishment of the fashionable gambling hells in Hamburg, Westhaden and other renowned places of this kind.

A dealer in fire arms advertises in the Rio Grande *Courier* that the pistols used on the occasion of the recent "duel" were from his establishment, and advises all who wish to do likewise to give him a call and supply themselves.

Mr. P. B. Walker, the State Secretary of the Good Templars in Minnesota, stated the other day that at the rate of increase within the past year, the Order in two years would have a majority of all the votes in the State.

The London *Times* has four correspondents at Paris to attend to the Exposition. They do attend to it by writing it down most savagely.

They have nominated a citizen's ticket for municipal officers in Sandusky, in the hope of getting rid of the lawlessness which has prevailed in that city of late. "Citizens's" tickets usually turn out worse than those they are elected to reform.

Robins are abundant in the suburbs of Richmond, Va., and command from forty to fifty cents per dozen in the market.

The New Orleans *Times* relates: "A bookkeeper, who had served his employer faithfully, was continually disappointed in his application for advancement, the employer telling him, "Never mind, I'll mention you in my will." In the course of years, the bookkeeper meantime rendering faithful services, the employer died, and the bookkeeper finding he had not been mentioned in the will, he thereupon brought suit. Witnesses testified his claim was just, and that these promises had been made. The consequence was, he recovered $15,000 of the estate."

PERSONAL.

—On Sunday last Mr. Jacob Vodges, a former well known resident of Pittsburgh, died at St. Louis, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Vodges was the architect of the first Monongahela House.

—Brigham Young sent one hundred dollars last week to a man in Port Byron, New York, to pay a board bill contracted thirty years ago.

—The New York *Evening Post* suggests to Messrs. Booth and Stuart the immediate starting of a subscription for the erection of a new theater worthy of the higher drama and of the metropolis, somewhere on Union Square.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Sunday Gazette* says that Stephens and a number of American officers are in Paris, but had nothing to do with the rising in Ireland. Of course Stephens had nothing to do with the rising; none of the leaders had. They invited their poor dupes on to destruction, and then calmly viewed the issue of events from pleasant places at a safe distance.

—It is said that the Rhode Island Spragues will erect at Augusta, Maine, five mills each running one hundred thousand spindles.

—The estate of Louis Wood, of Wales, amounting to $5,000,000, has been assigned to the American heirs. A meeting of the heirs will be held at Broadway House, Cincinnati, on the 2d of April.

—Lucy Stone and her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, started for Kansas Tuesday morning, to canvass that State on the question of equal or impartial suffrage, by special invitation of the Governor and leading citizens of that State.

—It is gratifying to know that Barnum will certainly be elected to Congress from Connecticut, but it only remains to determine which Barnum. Phineas T. is the Republican candidate, William H. the Democratic, and now Lewis S. Barnum announces himself an independent candidate.

—The funeral of the late Honorable Colonel Cæsar Kaluaikau Kauhanuapauokalaiti Kamakaechukakai Koelackaloni Kapapaakeo, Member of the House of Nobles, Privy Council of State, and Knight Champion of the Order of Kamehameha, recently took place at Honolulu with appropriate ceremonies. It may be said of him that "he left a name at which the world grows pale"—that is at the idea of pronouncing it.

—Mr. Andrew Laird, a mountaineer of Barnet, shot, dressed and ate one hundred and fifty-six gray squirrels during the summer of 1866.

—If reports are true, the author of St. Elmo, Miss Evans, is about to marry two gentlemen, one a Mr. Williams and the other a Mr. Taylor.

—A young man named John P. Jacobs, of Fairhaven, Ct., has lately become insane in consequence of the public disgrace of an expulsion from the lodge of Good Templars in that place.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Louisa Jacobs, Susan B. Anthony, Parker Pillsbury and other illustrious "come outers" propose to hold grand equal rights pow-wows at Oswego, Fulton, and other places in New York State during the present and coming month.

PENALTY FOR ISSUING SHINPLASTERS.—Some time ago, says the Hollidysburg *Register*, a citizen of Carbon township, Huntingdon county, Pa., brought five hundred suits for his use and the use of the Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county, against the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, together with some one hundred and forty suits against William A. Orbison, for making and passing shinplasters in violation of law. The suits were lately tried before a Justice, and, a clear violation of law having been proven, judgments were entered against the defendants for five dollars and costs in each case, amounting, it is said, to $3,200 and costs.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Cause Prospering in Indiana County—Stale Lecturer Davidson Doing a Good Work.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
INDIANA, Indiana county, March 27, 1867.

No subject before the people is exciting more attention at present than that of the Temperance Reform. Last week a very large convention of the Good Templars of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland, was held in the hall of the Good Templars at Saltsburg. Large public meetings were also held in the churches of that town. The people of Saltsburg rejoice in being in the enjoyment of a prohibitory law, and say the change for the better is most gratifying. Public meetings have also been held at Livermore, Blairsville and Indiana, addressed by Rev. Jas. A. Davidson, of Erie, the State Lecturer of I. O. of G. T., and the halls and churches are always crowded to hear him.

The meeting last evening in our Court House here was one of great interest. The room was filled to its full capacity. Hon. Judge Watt Chairman, S. S. Douglas, Esq., Secretary, Rev. Franklin Hollen and S. T. Moorehead, Esq., Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. Eahrenfeld. At the close of Mr. Davidson's address, which was frequently applauded, we had eloquent speeches by Rev. Mr. Shadrick and Dr. St. Clair. The latter offered a resolution to the effect that the Court of Quarter Sessions, now assembled here, grant no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of Indiana county. After discussion this resolution was voted on and carried without a dissenting voice. This evening in the United Presbyterian Church another mass meeting is to come off at 7 o'clock. Our town is full or people from all parts of the county, and there is much excitement on the questions at issue. It is pretty certain that no licenses will be granted for this county. Powerful remonstrances against licenses are coming in from various quarters.

Yours, truly, CITIZEN.

THE CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN NEW JERSEY.

Serious Alarm Among Farmers and Cattle Owners.

The farmers and owners of cattle in New Jersey have recently been seriously alarmed at the simultaneous appearance in various parts of the State of a new disease among their horses and mules. The disease has, in the few cases which have up to the present time occurred, invariably proved fatal, and although the symptoms are not in all instances identical, they are sufficiently alike in their general character to warrant the belief that they are the beginning of an epidemic, which may possibly create as much loss among the cattle of this section of the country as the well known rinderpest has already caused in Europe. It is admitted by all the past year, and more especially the extraordinary winter which is now closing, has been extremely unfavorable to the health of either man or beast, and there is a reasonable basis for the fear that the unusual physical conditions under which we have been placed, may have produced effects which, although they have hitherto remained dormant, may shortly become only too clearly apparent. For some time complaints have been made in nearly every county in the State of New Jersey, to the effect that an unusual amount of sickness was prevailing among horses; and, in fact, live stock generally. One of the most dangerous and fatal diseases which attack horses—lung fever—has lately been extremely destructive, while every other malady with which they are at any time visited has existed with more or less intensity. A number of deaths have, however, occurred in which the precise nature of the diseases is unknown, though many of the symptoms are similar to those which in human beings characterize typhoid fever.

The Delaware Legislature has adjourned. Among the important legislation has been the passage of a bill to equalize punishments regardless of color; the rejection of the constitutional amendment, and the passage of amendatory school law.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
PETERSON'S
CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for these pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

MCCLARRAN & MCKNNNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING'S, Druggist, 74 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30. TWS

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Clothe, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURNED AND REMOVAL.

DR. C. M. DAKE.

Formerly located at No. 160 Fourth street, will remove his Offices on the 1st of April to No. 253 PENN STREET. His residence will be at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street.

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, D. Fawcett & Co., are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting PIER, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by me.

R. W. PIER.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 13, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED,

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

RICE BROTHERS,

260 AND 271 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE.

CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,

211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO.

Produce Commission Merchants

For the Purchase of GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND HOPS, AND DEALERS IN CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.

Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk, and rates given to all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders. TF-2p

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
oct1 338 Liberty st.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal,

Will be open in EXCELSIOR HALL, on MONDAY, April 8th. For terms see circular at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, Pittsburgh, and the Book Stores of Allegheny city.

Mr. Wakeham may be seen every evening between 4 and 5 o'clock, at Mr. Spratt's Book Store, Allegheny, or an interview may be had by addressing the Principal, through the Allegheny Postoffice. eod

POTASH.

20 CASKS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

JACOBS' PATENT STEEL PENS.

These favorite Pens can now be had at

Messrs. DAVIS, CLARKE & CO'S.

Booksellers and Stationers, 93 Wood street.

GRAHAM, LONGACRE & CO.,

MADISON, IND.,

Manufacturers of HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, HOWS, POLES, and all descriptions of Wood Work for Carriages and Wagons, which we sell as low as any other establishment making same. Send for Price List.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having by mutual consent withdrawn from the firm of DAVID C. RIPLEY & CO., Glass Manufacturers, and having disposed of their interest to the remaining members of said firm, who still continue to carry on said Glass Manufactory, would cheerfully recommend a continuance of the patronage of the trading community. THOMAS COFFIN,
IRA COFFIN.

Birmingham, March 25th, 1867. F

SPRING WAGONS.

TWO NEW LIGHT BUILT ONE HORSE

SPRING WAGONS,

Eastern made, with Patent Rubber Locks, will be sold at 20 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. Inquire of JOHN F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between A. BRICKER and J. N. SHOEMAKER, at No. 325 Liberty street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by the remaining partner, A. BRICKER, who will continue the business. Office, 325 Liberty street.

A. BRICKER.
J. N. SHOEMAKER.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Bricker & Co., I very respectfully tender my thanks to all our patrons, and would request their continuance of their favors for my successors.

J. N. SHOEMAKER.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED my Son, DAVID BRICKER, into partnership. Style of firm, BRICKER & SON, to do a General Commission and Grain Business. Office, No. 325 Liberty street, Warehouse, rear of No. 345 Liberty street.

A. BRICKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of ADAMS & CO., Glass Manufacturers, Birmingham, is dissolved by limitation, WILLIAM and JOSEPH DOYLE retiring from the firm.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the entire interest of William and Joseph Doyle, have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of

MANUFACTURING GLASSWARE.

Under the name and style of ADAMS & CO., at the Works of the old firm, McKEE STREET, Birmingham.

JOHN ADAMS,
PETER KUNZLER,
JOHN MALONE.

March 27, 1867.

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS,

PLOW, SPRING, AM. B. STEEL, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

RETURN TICKETS $200 GOLD

THE INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sail from Pier 45, North River, N. York,

Every Saturday.

Speed and Accommodation Unsurpassed.

PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:

New York to Liverpool, $110 Round Trip, $175.
New York to London, 115 Round Trip, 185.
New York to Paris, 125 Round Trip, 200.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS.

Return Tickets via Liverpool, London, New Haven and Dieppe allow passengers to break the journey at Liverpool and London.

For further information apply at the offices of the Company: William Inman, Tower Building, Liverpool; Ewes & Macey, 61 King William St., London; Jules Decoue, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; John G. Dale, 111 Fifth street, Philadelphia; John G. Dale, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.,

54 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN HEATH,

Great Western Planing Mill

AND

Lumber Yard,

Sash and Door Factory.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Dressed Lumber for Building, &c., at Lowest Market Rates. Flooring, Sash, Doors and Mouldings constantly on hands.

All work put into Dry House before leaving us. Scroll Sawing and Resawing done with dispatch.

Boxes made to order. TF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, No. 728, March, 1867.

In the matter of the application of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League Library Association for a Charter of Incorporation

And now to wit, March 2, 1867, petition filed and it appearing to the Court that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained are lawful and not injurious to the community, and direct notice to be inserted in the Pittsburgh Commercial, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court for such Charter of incorporation, and that if no reason be shown to the contrary at the next Term of this Court, a decree and order will be made incorporating said Association.

From the Record. JACOB H. WALTER,
Prothonotar.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES, warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLOSSY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also, PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE, the only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Beware of the Imitation. Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked. Patented February 10, 1863. M,W,F

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE. MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. LOGAN. GEORGE PARK. J. E. JOHNSTON.
EDWARD GREGG. GEO. B. LOGAN.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware,

**POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY. MECHANICS' TOOLS. H

The Daily Commercial

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEBATE.

Remarks of Senator Taylor, of Beaver.

During the debate in the State Senate on the bill to restore its chartered privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Senator Taylor, of Beaver, made a forcible argument in its favor. He gave a lucid history of the company from its incorporation to the present time, and the antagonisms it experienced from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The discrimination in the freight charges of the monopoly were also clearly shown up. He said: Sir, we cannot disguise the facts in this case. We need not atte mpt to conceal from our own minds a state of things so clear and palpable. It must be admitted that upon the good faith of Pennsylvania, solemnly pledged by the Connellsville charter, millions of money had been invested by the citizens of a neighboring State, as well as by our own citizens, and it seems to me, the stigma of bad faith will stain the purity and mar the lustre of our reputation, if this repealing act is allowed to remain upon our statute books.

Mr. Speaker, let us glance for a moment at some of its results. The highest public consideration, the best interest of the peopl - most clearly and emphatically demand the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the eastern boundary of Somerset county, where it would connect with and secure the building of the Southern Pennsylvania road, and thence through the Southern tier of counties eastward, thus establishing a line that would, to some extent, compete with the Pennsylvania Central. But as it now is, it is a mere tributary to this great monopoly, instead of a competitor, as it should be. Sir, it is a fact that the traffic and travel over this sixty miles of road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, is in a direction almost opposite to that in which it finds its market and seeks its destination, thus doubling time, distance and expense.

This, of course, is oppressive to the people in the particular section to which we refer. But, sir, this is not all; it is but a small portion of the evil inflicted by the defeat of this enterprise. The construction of this road would open up a section of this great Commanwealth containing untold millions of mineral wealth. More than one hundred miles of the State through which it would pass is rich in its deposits of coal and iron, besides the inexhaustible quarries of marble along the Youghiogheny river, which is said to be as "fine in texture and beautiful in polish" as the celebrated Tennessee marble so much used in the public buildings of the country. All this vast wealth is now entirely useless to its proprietors and the State, while its development would give new life and open up new facilities to every county on the southern border of the State, and greatly increase the general prosperity of the entire Commonwealth. No man who will study the geography of the State will fail to see that the great mining, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of southwestern Pennsylvania most imperatively demand an additional outlet to the seaboard. Why shall the people in this region be compelled to submit forever to the exactions of those who control the existing thoroughfares, when they are willing with their own means, for their own benefit, to open up another road, which would not benefit them alone, but add to the power, population and material wealth of the whole State? The great wealth of our State consists in her natural advantages—in her vast agricultural and mineral resources—and if stimulated by liberal and equal privileges, the enterprise of our population would speedily develop her resources, and Pennsylvania, now dwarfed and restricted, would soon become an empire within herself. The truth of this finds an illustration in the beneficial results secured by adjoining States in the passage of a general railroad law, by which their citizens now enjoy equal rights, and equal protection in all these matters of public enterprise and improvement.

The intelligence and determination of our people will no longer tolerate the unjust and tyrannical policy by which we have been so long prevented from acquiring the supremacy, as a State, to which our natural resources and the energy of our citizens so justly entitle us. Let the shackles of this feudalism be broken and a liberal policy in our railroad system be adopted, and we may anticipate an era of the most enduring prosperity, of increased and lasting progress. Sir, the people simply ask the right to develop and utilize these vast resources of our State at their own expense and at their own risk; they ask us for no special privilege—they are not pleading for an appropriation from the treasury, but for permission to invest their own capital in an enterprise which will increase the revenue, population and general wealth of the whole State.

* * * * * * * * *

The immediate passage of this bill, sir, is imperatively demanded by the growing necessities of the capital and the trade of the West.

Even now the Central Road is unable to meet the demands upon it by the boundless traffic of the Western States; and, already, much of it is driven entirely round Pennsylvania by the Central of Ohio, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Road at Benwood, on the Ohio river, as well as by the Atlantic and Great Western Road. Much of this freight and travel would pass over this new route, and every passenger and every ton of freight thus transported would pay some tribute to the State. Nor is it true that Philadelphia would suffer by this additional road from east to west. It would bring to that city ten-fold more than it would lose by the moiety of trade that might be diverted from it; and by enriching the whole State, would, of course, add to the commerce and material wealth of that city. It is a fact worthy of the attention of those who are so closely guarding the interests of this great city, that the rates of tariff, as before cited, make a discrimination in favor of New York and against Philadelphia which will average about twenty-eight cents per hundred weight on her immense quantity of through freight. I assert this as a fact, and defy refutation from any quarter. If the Senator from Philadelphia, [Mr. McCandless], or that other gentleman, the Senator from Lancaster [Mr. Fisher] who has just distinguished himself as the special champion of Philadelphia interests, will undertake to explain how this discrimination will enhance the commercial interests of that city, I will cheerfully give way to hear such explanation. They will not attempt it. Now, sir, I have been amused to hear gentlemen upon this floor, who are opposing this bill, talk of the rights of Philadelphia, as if those rights were assailed by a foreign foe. Who, sir, amongst the friends of this bill, propose to inflict an injury upon the people of that city? We yield to none—not even the gentleman from Lancaster (Mr. Fisher) —in our love for the high-minded, generous, enterprising citizens of the Quaker City. They are a part of our own great Commonwealth, justly celebrated throughout the world for their never faltering devotion to the cause of human liberty. They are entitled to our consideration, and I think, sir, they will admit that the Legislature has always been ready to grant such legislation for which they have ever asked. Their numerous and varied interests have never been overlooked, and those who believe that the passage of this bill would be hostile to their best interest, are blinded by a policy far too narrow and selfish to receive the approbation of this body. Those who oppose the completion of this road on the ground that a portion of the western traffic might be diverted from the markets of Philadelphia, should not forget that there are other interests vital to this Commonwealth outside the limits of that city. Philadelphia is indeed a great city—the metropolis of the State, but not the State itself.

I will not speak of Pittsburgh, the great manufacturing city of Western Pennsylvania, its commercial interests, or the energy of its public spirited citizens. We demand for them and for every section of the State, east and west, north and south, such legislation as will enable them to take care of their own interests, and guard their own prosperity.

I take it, sir, the people of western and southwestern Pennsylvania are as industrious, as enterprising and as loyal, as in any other portion of the State, and if we, under the solemn oath we have taken, discharge our duty as the servants of the people, we cannot disregard their interests—we dare not trample upon their sacred rights. In the consideration of every question of great public interest we are bound to look not at the wants and desires of our own locality, our immediate constituents, but the welfare of the people in general. Every Senator on this floor knows that the great mass of people in that section of the State are most earnest in this matter, and will be one accord, and with but one prayer upon their lips, they implore this Legislature for the passage of this bill. They are justly aroused by a sense of wrong which they have borne until it has become a burden too grievous to be endured in silence. They ask not for mercy—they demand simple justice, and sooner or later that demand will be granted. It may not be to-day, or to-morrow, or this year, but it must come soon; the people will arise in their majesty, and so sure as there is justice in heaven the emphatic voice of an outraged people will be heard and respected in these halls ere long.

Shall we paralyze the energy of the fairest portion of our State and impede the development of its enormous wealth, because, forsooth, a neighboring State would share with us the benefits arising from a better policy? If we are so contracted in our views as to be unable to look beyond the boundary of our own State, let us at least be consistent in our legislation and avow our selfish policy by repealing the charter of the Northern Central road and every other road communicating with any of the bordering States? I trust, sir, the time is far distant when we shall be prepared for this. Every improvement, of whatever character, calculated to expand the wealth and power of one section of the country, will inure to the benefit of all its parts. Any measure that will give a new impulse to the general business and prosperity of our people, will not fail to benefit the States adjoining us. The prosperity of the West will not injure the city of Philadelphia.

We cannot restrict or change the operation of the laws of trade in this respect if we would; we should not do so if we could.

The Senator then considered the legal proceedings in the case, and concluded as follows:

But an appeal has been taken from this decision, and the question is still before the courts, and may remain undecided for years to come. In view of all these facts, I cannot agree with those who believe that it would be undignified in the Legislature to pass this bill, and thus end the ceaseless litigation; it is never undignified to do right and show fair play.

It has been asserted here that this is a mere contest between two corporations, each striving for exclusive authority to construct the road. This assertion, however plausible it may seem, is not warranted by a single fact in the entire history of the contest. It is a reflection upon the intelligence of those whom we represent upon this floor. Every particle of evidence that has been adduced—every argument that has been presented—every circumstance connected with the case from first to last—most conclusively demonstrates, that it is the great struggle of the people against a powerful and grasping corporation. Sir, it is the fight of the people against a monopoly through whose influence as they believe, they have lost some of their most sacred rights, and by whose power they have been so long and so deeply humiliated, that all patience is exhausted. They implore this Legislature to expunge from the statute books a law by which they have been most grossly outraged, and to restore those rights of which, through its operation, they have been unjustly and unconstitutionally deprived. This is the true character of the contest; nothing more, nothing less. The people demand the protection of their interests and the recognition of their rights in this respect. The passage of this bill will, to some extent, secure these desirable results. I shall vote for it with a firm conviction of its eminent justice, and with the assurance that it is imperatively demanded by the highest public considerations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body: if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and whole some stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Man or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

☞ ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT ETHEREAL REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement under oath, if required. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, benefit of the charming, young, fascinating little commedienne and vocalist,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

Who will present for the occasion a most enjoyable double bill, commencing with

JOAN OF ARC.

And followed by her unexcelled personation of Brougham's delightful extravaganza,

PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Saturday Matinee—Pizzaro.

Sale of Seats for Historical season of two nights commences on Tuesday, April 2d, and for single nights commences April 3d.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

Benefit of the renowned Equestrienne, Miss FLORENCE EMPLE, the Beautiful Wonderful Trained Steed Fire-fly, for the last time but one, in the spectacular drama, called MAZEPPA, or the little role of the laughable farce entitled JENNY LIND. To-morrow (Saturday) Afternoon—Grand Mazeppa Matinee. Admission 25 cents.

Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past; and

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and the millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them as the price of the same bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from taxation for State, local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the aboveact of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, m., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5, 6 or 7 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state in their bids if they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

PAINTERS.

JAMES M. LONG. GUY L. SMITHSON.
LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty Streets,
jy28-1y

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
SIGNS, PAINTED AT
JOHN F. CLULEY'S,
139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOBBING.
JOBBING,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.
LONG & SMITHSON.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.
JUST OPENING.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.,
(SECOND FLOOR).

We are now opening our FIRST STOCK OF GOODS, embracing everything in the

CARPET LINE,

From the best European and American manufacture to the commonest Hemp Carpet. A full line of

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH ST., second floor,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
APRIL, 1867.
THE LATEST PURCHASE
OF THE SEASON.
AT THE
Lowest Prices Since the War.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Wilton and Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels.
BEST 2 AND 3-PLY INGRAIN,
FOR
DRAWING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOMS.
Hall and Stair Carpets to Match.
We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES.
CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.
AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.
☞ Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

OPENING.
CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSE,
NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, 2 PLY AND 3 PLY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, MATS,
SHADES, &c.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
eod 51 FIFTH STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD

SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
COR. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD
SCALES.
Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.
SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS

From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats, barges and wrecks, &c.

Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work; for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said Engineer. Said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught steamer, one strongly decked flat, one crane and steamer, one strong yawl and every other crane boat, and the necessary crews, all suitable for such levers, axes, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including the pay and expenses of captain, pilot, engineer and crew, and all men for running the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Eng'r. Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 320,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This Land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 50,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

1867. NEW GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have Just Received a Splendid Assortment of
JET, AMBER AND CRYSTAL.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.
HAMBURG WORK AND REAL LACES.
SUPER ENGLISH RIBBONS—all shades.
ENGLISH GLOVES—Spring Styles.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES—All shades.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY—All sizes.
THE "STAR" SHIRT, on hand and made to order.
THE INVISIBLE EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT—New Shape for Spring, 1867.
WHALEBONE CORSETS—patent forms.
"THE ELEGANTE"—New Dress Skirt for 1867.
A complete assortment of all kinds of PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.
City and Country Merchants
Will find our Wholesale Department well stocked with goods suitable for their trade, which we guarantee to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING,
GOOD GOODS
AT
Reasonable Prices.
TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.
We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

CHOICE
SELECTIONS
OF
CHINTZES,
PRINTS,
LINEN GOODS,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS.
BATES & BELL.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
JUST ARRIVED AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.
MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.
As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at corresponding low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED.
JOHN PORTER,
No. 91 MARKET ST.
HAS NOW OPEN
6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.
eod

LETTER COPYING PRESSES.

The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the first workmanship.
They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.
Illustrated Lists sent on application.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe12

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
no9

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.

Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line.....2:05 a m	10:05 a m
Mail.....6:55 a m	3:45 p m
Mixed.....9:20 a m	9:35 p m
Mixed.....2:20 p m	9:45 p m
Steubenville Accom'n..3:00 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n..5:05 p m	8:30 a m

SAVING
60 MILES DISTANCE, 4 HOURS TIME AND 2 CHANGES OF CARS.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets for this line, ask for the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Exp..2:20 a m	Chicago Ex...2:30 a m
Cleveland Ac..2:20 a m	Cleveland Ex..2:30 a m
Erie & Y'gn Ex 6:00 a m	Chicago Ex...10:25 a m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex 9:15 a m	Wheeling Ex...11:55 a m
Chic. Ex. Mail. 7:00 a m	Chicago Ex....3:40 p m
Lisbon Mail...1:00 p m	Cleveland Ac..3:00 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex. 2:15 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex 6:45 p m
Chicago Ex....2:15 p m	Chicago Ex....9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex...4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.. 9:40 p m

Depart from Allegheny.	Arrive in Allegheny.
N. Bri'n Acc....9:00 a m	N. Bri'n Acc...7:20 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:00 a m	N. Bri'n Acc...8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11:30 a m	Wellsville Ac...9:55 a m
Rochester Ac...1:30 p m	N. Castle Acc...9:45 a m
Wells'v'l & C Ac 3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 11:45 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 5:00 p m	Leetsdale Acc...2:30 a m
N. Bri'n Acc...5:30 p m	N. Bri'n Acc...2:30 a m
N. Castle Acc..6:15 p m	Rochester Ac...4:15 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc...7:00 a m

☞ 10:25 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. No Train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
no19

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
Central Railroad.
On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train.....1:20 a m	Daily Express..3:00 a m
Fast Line.....1:30 a m	Wall's No. 1...6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1...3:20 a m	Mail Train....8:20 a m
Baltimore Ex...4:10 a m	Wall's No. 2...9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2...8:50 a m	"Cincinnati Ex 10:50 a m
Johnstown Accom.9:30 a m	Wall's No. 3...11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp..1:20 p m	Braddock No. 1..3:40 p m
Phila. Express..1:30 p m	Day Mail Express..4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3...1:05 p m	Wall's No. 4...4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4...4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5...5:00 p m
Braddock's No.1.5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6...10:00 p m
Wall's No. 5...7:00 p m	Fast Line.....10:05 p m
Altoona Ac....9:30 p m	Johnstown Ac...2:00 p m
Emig'r train.10:25 p m	"Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 A. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

The Express Mail will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1867, Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Sharpsby No. 1..6:35 a m	Sharpsby No. 1..5:30 a m
Freeport No. 1...8:20 a m	Mail.....6:05 a m
Sharpsby No. 2..9:40 a m	Sharpsby No. 4..7:20 a m
Express.....10:25 a m	Freeport No. 2..8:30 a m
Sharpsby No. 3..11:35 a m	Sharpsby No. 3..10:15 a m
Freeport No. 3..2:40 p m	Sharpsby No. 5..11:00 a m
Mail.....4:20 p m	Express.....2:05 p m
Freeport No. 4..6:00 p m	Freeport No. 5..3:50 p m
Sharpsby No. 5..6:30 p m	Freeport No. 2..6:30 p m
Sharpsby No. 6..9:05 p m	Sharpsby No. 6..7:50 p m

All Sharpsby trains stop at Etna.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty-five, good for the season by the trains of three Hennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Wagner's Slage Office, No. 58 FIFTH CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co will not assume any risk for baggage, unless the value thereof is made known to their responsible agent, and a receipt taken therefor. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

THE
Merchants' Union Express Co.,
CAPITAL.....$20,000,000.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY OUR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Carries by Express, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, to all points in the Southern States. Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to the express business of the day, and can be permanently only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.
OFFICE, 145 WOOD STREET.
WM. LITTLE, Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail to & from Mahoning	7:00 a m	6:10 p m
Butler Accom. to & from	9:30 a m	4:20 p m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:45 p m
Express to & from Oil City	3:00 p m	12:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	4:30 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to
J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15
W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866, FAST EXPRESS
Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6.10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville, 12:40 P. M.; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20 P. M. NIAGARA EXPRESS.
MEADVILLE AC

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Commercial Subscribers.

Those of the subscribers of the COMMERCIAL who are about to change their residences on the first of April should notify us immediately, so as to insure the prompt delivery of the paper. Mail subscribers about to move should give their present as well as future place of residence.

COAL DIGGERS ON A STRIKE.—The coal diggers on the south side of the Monongahela river, went out on a "strike" on Monday last, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the employers to reduce their wages.

COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS EXPOSITION.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society held on Wednesday, Hon. Moses Chess and John Murdock, Jr., Esq., were appointed Commissioners to represent the Society in the World's Exposition at Paris.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—The arbitrators in the case claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for compensation for damage resulting from the fall of the depot platform at Johnstown, on the 14th of September last, have awarded Mr. Daniel McPike $4,300, and Mr. Pius Klug $3,000 damages.

SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—A little daughter of Mr. Joseph Niehauser, of Birmingham, aged about five years, was dreadfully scalded yesterday morning. She was playing about the stove, when she accidentally pulled over her a wash kettle filled with boiling water. The little girl was fearfully scalded about the neck and breast, and it is feared cannot recover.

The Iron Moulders' Union.

A meeting of the Iron Moulders Union was held yesterday, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A disturbance having occurred in a tavern in the Fifth ward on the evening of March 16th, between a party of moulders and some inferior workmen brought here by the employers to undermine and injure the skilled workmen of Pittsburgh, And whereas, the stove manufacturers are endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against all Union moulders and the cause we are engaged in; therefore,

Resolved, By the Iron Moulders of Union No. 14 that we do in no way, as a body, associate and identify ourselves with the disgraceful affair, nor do we approve of the conduct of those engaged in the same, but we are as determined as ever to stand out for our rights.

By order of the Union.

JOHN P. FAETHEY, President.
SAMUEL BALDWIN, Recording Secretary.

Two doors below Hancock street, on Penn street, Sill & Gillespie, Dentists.

Sunday School Institute at Braddock's Field.

A Braddock's Field correspondent sends us the following:

In response to a call made by the able advocate of Sunday School Missions, Rev. C. E. Barto, programmes were issued, and on Monday at, or about, P. M. a goodly number of those interested in the cause came together at Selier's M. E. Chapel, Braddock's Field, and were called to order by Rev. T. H. Miller, who nominated as permanent officers; President, Rev. W. B. Higby; Secretary, Rev. J. B. Fawcett. The Institute proceeded immediately to carry out the programme, and the first address was "The Sabbath School, its History and its Mission," responded to by Rev. Pollock, of Turtle Creek, and referred to by Rev. R. A. Minor, of Braddock's Field. A practical discussion then followed on the best manner of opening, conducting and closing Sunday Schools, by Bros. Corey, Gibson, Learn, Higby, Doubleey, Pollock, Cousin and others. The last topic then announced was the benefits to be derived from the Institute by the ministers present.

The business was then suspended at seven P. M., the President in the chair. The whole assembly united with the choir always present in singing the beautiful hymn, "Oh for a thousand tongues to sing." After which they were led in a fervent and devout prayer by Brother William Barkley, of Braddock's Field. Pittsburgh, when followed an essay upon the Sunday School Teacher, by the Bible Class, and by a class of the Class," by Brother Phillips, of Braddock's Field. After which short addresses were delivered upon Bible classes and Sunday School singing by the same," by Messrs. Eaton, Bakewell, Marshall and Higby, and by Mr. Allegretti, of Pittsburgh, with benediction by Rev. R. T. Miller.

The Institute will meet on the first Monday in April. The morning hour was occupied in devotional exercises, and in answering "How do you prepare for Teaching?" on written call, by Rev. Pollock and the same. They were then arranged into classes for a model Sabbath School, with Brother Learn as their superintendent, and Brother S. B. Corey, Assistant. It was a fine illustration of what experienced superintendents, earnest teachers and willing pupils and scholars eager to learn can accomplish. A few criticisms were then made, and the Institute adjourned, with benediction, to meet at 2 P. M., at which time they again assembled in singing the beautiful Coronation hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name!" followed an admirable specimen of the art of Class management and teaching by Bro. D. Cooper, of Pittsburgh, which was followed by a class exercise, Bro. Snodgrass, of Allegheny City, then took up the subject of "Black boards and object teaching," which he rendered both interesting and instructive. Bro. Pollock then followed with a well delivered and entertaining the subject of "Sacred Geography," may be made by practical common sense and thorough knowledge. The Institute then still further P. M. adjourned, with prayer by Bro. Richmond.

They were at the specified hour convened, and opened by singing and prayer, for the children of our land. The subject of Teacher's Meetings and Normal Classes was then discussed with marked ability by Brother Learn, of Braddock's Field. The next discussion upon the topic, "The Scripture Warrant for Labor and Love," in conversion of young children," was opened by Rev. R. T. Miller, and continued by brethren Snodgrass, Higby, Marshall and Emery. The question answer box being opened, the following questions were disclosed:

1st. Is it advisable to have Sunday school twice each Sunday?

2d. Is an perfect order be maintained in Sunday school?

3d. Should Question books be used in Bible Class?

4th. What can *I do for Christ?*

Upon which there was a lengthened discussion arose between brethren Kennedy, Emery, Cousin and Coley.

Brother Cousin then offered the following resolution, viz: That a vote of thanks be returned to the officers of this church for kindly tendering the use of their audience room; also, to the choir and children for their soul-inspiring music which they have here given us, and the citizens for their cordial greeting and kind entertainment.

Brother Corey moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Rev. W. B. Higby, for his efficient and intelligent manner of presiding.

With doxology and benediction, we then adjourned, *sine die*, feeling it a blessed privilege to have been there.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND LARCENY.

Jacob Hoffmann appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday, and made an information against Jacob Miller for assault and battery. The parties reside on the Beaver Turnpike, in M'Clure township, and Hoffman alleges that when he started to work on Saturday morning, he was attacked by Miller, who grabbed him by the throat, choking him severely, threw him down, kicked him in the head, and struck him on the head with his fist. A warrant was placed in the hands of officer Hess for his arrest.

BIGOTRY.

William Meninger, charged with committing an indecent assault on Elizabeth Dreltienbach, had a hearing yesterday, and the prosecutrix failing to establish the charge, the case was dismissed.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

CHARGES OF ADULTERY AND ABDUCTION.

William H. Cooper appeared before this Alderman yesterday, and made three informations—one against his wife, Rebecca Cooper, for adultery, one against Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson for abduction and adultery, and the other against Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Montgomery for abduction. The prosecutor alleged that his wife left him several months ago, and that to the city of New York, on or about the 8th day of October last, and at divers other times and places, she committed adultery with one E. H. Pratt. Mrs. Montgomery also was charged with having committed the like offence with the same Pratt, at her dwelling and others, she being a married woman and having a husband in full life. Mr. Cooper also alleged that his wife and Mrs. Montgomery came here from New York a few days since, and that on Monday last, they, with one Sarah Wilson, ran off and away Margaret Cooper, a little girl aged four years, daughter of the prosecutor, by force and violence, and take back with them to New York, and to deprive the deponent of his child, to which he legally entitled, contrary to the laws of this State and the Code.

The accused were both arrested yesterday. A hearing was had on the charge of abduction, which resulted in the dismissal of the case. Mrs. Cooper withdrew the charge of adultery against her wife, but not being allowed, legally, to testify against her. A hearing in the charge of adultery against Pratt and Montgomery will be had to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Cooper then entered a warrant against her husband for surety of the peace, alleging that on the 15th of November last, he threatened to take the life of his wife, and that she was compelled to do so on account of his cruel treatment. A hearing will be had in this case to-morrow.

CUTTING BOARD BILLS.

John Gordon lodged information against John Clark for obtaining board from him to the amount of fourteen dollars under false and fraudulent representations. Gordon keeps a tavern on Chestnut street, Allegheny. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Wm. McKain, keeper of a boarding house in the Third ward, Allegheny, lodged complaint against Wm. Stewart, for obtaining board on December last, to the amount of three dollars, under false pretences. The accused was arrested, but the prosecutor failed to establish the charge, and the case was dismissed.

[before Alderman Strain.]

A HAPPY TERMINATION.

A young woman named Sarah Jones, daughter of a rich farmer, yesterday entered a suit against a young man named Peter Wilmot, for seduction. The accused was arrested, but the case was happily terminated by the parties entering into the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Squire Strain, in his usual bland manner.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

William Johnson lodged complaint against Solomon Sloan, charging him with the larceny of an old English watch, valued at fifty dollars. Sloan was arrested, but the prosecutor failed to make out a case, and the charge was dismissed. The parties reside in Mifflin township.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Shane was arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Barbara Silker, who alleged that he attacked and struck her without the least cause or provocation. The parties reside in Pitt township. The accused was held for a hearing.

TORE DOWN HIS FENCE.

Charles Williams was charged with malicious mischief, in having maliciously torn down the fence on the farm of Wilson Lloyd, in Mifflin township. The prosecutor withdrew the charge, upon the defendant promising to repair all damages.

[Before Alderman Fleck.]

A MONSTROUS CHARGE.

Charles Grant lodged complaint against William Johnston, a shoemaker residing at Wood's Run, for obtaining money under false pretenses. The prosecutor, in his information, alleged that the defendant did receive from deponent twenty-five cents under false pretenses, by agreeing to mend a boot, and instead of sewing a patch on it, did wilfully paste on a patch, and charged extra price for said work. The case was settled by the defendant paying the costs.

ROBBERY ON A STEAMBOAT.

About two weeks ago a trunk belonging to a Mrs. Christy, of Ohio, was shipped from this city on the Allegheny Valley Railroad for Kittanning, but owing to an overslight was carried past, and was taken on the steamboat Petrolia to Eminton. The trunk was broken open during its passage on the boat, and robbed of various articles of wearing apparel. A colored man named L. P. Murphy, employed on the steamboat, was suspected of the robbery, and he was arrested on a warrant issued by Squire Brown, of Kittanning, on Monday last. The stolen goods were found in his possession, but Mrs. Christy refusing to prosecute him, he was discharged on payment of costs.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Jacob Baltzell, who was convicted last week on two charges of felonious assault and battery, in shooting his wife and father-in-law in Allegheny, and who was sentenced to the imprisonment of six years and nine months in the Western Penitentiary, was taken to his new quarters yesterday.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.

John Brown, a colored boy, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of larceny, was taken yesterday to the House of Refuge.

PAID THE COSTS.

A. Donnelly, who was committed to jail last week on a process for costs, yesterday paid the costs, and was discharged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

An employee in Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s Iron Works, in Monongahela borough, while crossing the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, about ten o'clock a night or two since, was approached by two men, who struck him on the head with some blunt instrument, and knocked him senseless. He was then robbed of his pocket-book containing seven dollars in money. His head was severely cut by the instrument.

Letter from Dr. R. Hunter, of New York, on Chronic Consumption.

LETTER NO. 6.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having pointed out the usual *symptoms* which occur in consumption, I purpose to explain in this and subsequent Letters the several *kinds* of this disease, for it must not be supposed that the symptoms are the same in all cases.

The most common form of this disease is known by the name *Chronic Consumption*, and generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It is called *chronic* because of its slow progress. The old physicians used to regard *cough* as the *cause*, because it usually precedes consumption, but we now know that it is but the *effect*. It would be quite as sensible to say that pain caused decay in the teeth, as that cough produced disease of the lungs. Cough is but a sympton of irritation in the lungs, and for a long time is scarcely more than a *dry hacking*. Its cause is the presence of *tubercles* in their first stage of development; and if the patient were to die suddenly of an injury or an acute disease we should find tubercles studding the *upper part of* one or both lungs, and looking precisely like millet-seed. It is very common to find the lungs of those dying of fevers and inflammations filled with small tubercles, and that, too, where the health of the lungs had never been suspected. Indeed, many of our friends who regard themselves as perfectly healthy, are thus carrying about the seeds of their own destruction, deposited in the lungs during some recent cold, and only awaiting future exposure to render them active, and develope the disease of which they are the germs.

Chronic Consumption begins differently in different cases. A person apparently in perfect health has an attack of *catarrh*, or *sore throat*, and when this subsides it leaves the *dry hacking cough* before alluded to. Or the first symptom is a *spitting of blood*, which may be considerable, and of a bright red color, or only a *slight streak* in the mucus. In many cases the first sign is a *chilly* sensation in the back, followed by more or less heat in the *palm* of the hands, or an afternoon *flush* on the cheeks. Then again in many cases we find the hands and feet colder than natural. At this season, the patient probably does not feel this; but those in health, when shaking hands, immediately detect the difference. Should the flushing of the cheeks or the feverishness of the hands be followed by *perspirations* at night, the patient is often thought to be suffering from *wasked ague*.

The stomach in Chronic Consumption is not usually much disturbed until after the disease is firmly established. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to remain *good* until diarrhœa sets in, when it becomes capricious and poor. In females, *monthly irregularity* is common from an early period of the disease, and arises from the *debility* produced by the state of the lungs. The *pulse* and *night sweats* are fully established, the loss of flesh and strength takes place rapidly, and the body may truly be said to *consume* away. In a severe case, the joints soon show the loss of flesh, by appearing larger than natural, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eyes attain more than their wonted clearness and brilliancy.

The *matter* expectorated changes with the different stages of the disease. In the commencement, there is *no* expectoration, for the cough is *dry*; but after a time the patient coughs up a *frothy* mucus. This is usually clear, but nowand then contains a little point of *yellow* or *straw-colored matter*. In the last, the sputa becomes *yellow* or of a *greenish yellow*. When the deposit of tubercles follows *dry* bronchitis, the mucus is like *starch*, *glue* or *bluish* skim milk. After the inflammation, the sputa is always *yellow*, and parts of it may sink in water. Sometimes the matter expectorated has a *sheetish*, and in others a *saltish* taste. There is little or often none at all in the part affected. There is, however, a numerous class of symptoms in breathing, and perhaps an occasional *stitch* in the side.

In this form of consumption patients believe themselves always *"getting better"*, but, unfortunately, to the eye of the physician they are steadily growing worse. They do apparently improve, from time to time, but it is only in APPEARANCE, and is soon followed by a relapse, during which they sink to a worse condition than before. If we take the case of a patient, with *softened* tubercles, he spits *pus* for a time, has *fever* and *night sweats*, with loss of *appetite*, *flesh* and *strength*, coughs incessantly, and can scarcely sleep at night. Then the cough gradually abates, the expectoration becomes less and of a better color, the fever and perspirations vanish, and he very naturally imagines himself rapidly getting well. Should he gain several pounds in weight, and be frequently the case, he points to it as an evidence of improvement. Follow such a case, for but a few months, and all the old symptoms return—*hectic fever*, *night sweats*, *cough*, and *purulent expectoration*, and with them comes the fatally disgusting, colliquated flesh and strength. A temporary improvement in symptoms is therefore no evidence of improved health, unless it be accompanied by such changes in the lungs as show that the tubercles are being absorbed. These changes for the better take place in most cases of Chronic Consumption, but they are always followed by corresponding changes for the worse; and at the close of each succeeding one, the eye of the physician readily detects the true condition of the patient is, step by step, giving way.

Now it will be asked, why is this? The reason is easily explained. Consumption, as I have already said, is caused by *tubercles* in the lungs, and tubercles are *deposition* in the air tubes, consequent upon neglected colds, catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. This irritation may occur many times, and exist for a long time, before tubercles are deposited, but sooner or later a more severe attack than usual is followed by the rapid deposition of these tubercles. The cold disappears before many weeks, and the *irritation* being withdrawn, the tubercles cease to form. Bear in mind, however, that those already deposited *remain*. Months may now pass away before we could trace the irritation, and cause a further deposit. Thus tubercles are deposited in successive *crops* and at different times. Those *first* formed are the first to *soften*. As matter, they are expelled, the patient improves, until the *cavities* or sloughs to soften, when he again relapses. Now, at each softening of tubercles a part of the lung breaks down; hence, as the lungs are destroyed, piece by piece, the body wastes away by inches, and often none at all in the part affected. There is, however, sometimes a case of a patient in breathing, and perhaps an occasional *stitch* in the side.

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